

Commission on that particular note. As you know, Sir, many people express views of various kinds. At the moment, a final decision has not been taken on national fertilizers, and it is my duty to meet persons from various quarters, including the hon. Member who has special knowledge and has expressed a special interest in retaining this particular institution in the public sector. But it is also a fact that this institution has four plants, and only one of these is functioning in a way to make any profits at all.

समुद्री उत्पादों का निर्यात

*203. श्री कपिल सिब्बल:

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह:†

क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समुद्री उत्पादों के निर्यात में गत कुछ वर्षों से वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1997-98, 1998-99 तथा 1999-2000 के दौरान वर्ष-वार कुल कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुल निर्यात में से मात्र 15 प्रतिशत ऐसे उत्पाद हैं जिनका प्रसंस्करण करके निर्यात किया जाता है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि प्रसंस्कृत उत्पादों के निर्यात का प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जाता है तो मूल्य में और वृद्धि हो सकती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो देश में वर्तमान में सभी उत्पादों के प्रसंस्करण की उपलब्ध कुल क्षमता कितनी है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) समुद्री उत्पादों के निर्यात में गत दशक के दौरान वृद्धि होती रही है।

† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह द्वारा पूछा गया।

वर्ष 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 और 1999-2000 के दौरान समुद्री उत्पादों का निर्यात निम्नानुसार रहा है:—

वर्ष	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)	मूल्य (यू.एस. मिलियन डालर)
1996-97	4121.36	1152.83
1997-98	4697.48 (+ 14 %)	1295.86 (+ 12.4%)
1998-99	4626.87 (- 1.5 %)	1106.91 (- 14.6 %)
1999-2000	5116.67 (+ 10.6 %)	1189.09 (+ 7.4%)

स्रोत: समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एम्पीडा)

(ग) भारत से निर्यातित समुद्री खाद्य की लगभग सम्पूर्ण मात्रा का किसी न किसी रूप में प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है। तथापि, कुछ ऐसे उत्पाद हैं, जिन्हें मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है जिनका हिस्सा भारत से होने वाली समुद्री उत्पादों के कुल निर्यात में मात्रा के रूप में लगभग 15% और मूल्य के रूप में 23 % बनता है।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) देश में उपलब्ध कुल प्रसंस्करण क्षमता निम्नानुसार है:-

	एककों की संख्या क्षमता (मी०टन/दिन)	
1. 39.6.2000 की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल प्रशीतन क्षमता (अखिल भारतीय)	387	8407
2. अलग-अलग तीव्र प्रशीतन (आई० एफ० क्यू०) मशीनरी	99	731
3. सुरिमि बनाने वाली मशीनें	5	162

				एककों की संख्या	क्षमता (मी०टन/दिन)
4.	ए०	एफ०	डी० संयंत्र	3	3
	(एक्सीलरेटेड फ्रीज ड्राइंग)				
5.	केनिंग			12	46

Export of Marine Products

†*203. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH:@

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of marine products is on the rise for the last few years;

(b) if so, the total value of export made during the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of total export only 15 per cent are such products, which are exported after processing;

(d) whether it is also a fact that if the percentage of export of processed products is increased, the value can be increased further; and

(e) if so, the total capacity of processing of all the products available in the country, at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The export of marine products has been on

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

@ The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Raj Mohinder Singh.

the rise during the past decade. The exports during the 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 have been as follows:

Year	Value	Value
	(Rs. Crores)	(US\$ Million)
1996-97	4121.36	1152.83
1997-98	4697.48	1295.86
	(+14%)	(+12.4%)
1998-99	4626.87	1106.91
	(-1.5%)	(-14.6%)
1999-2000	5116.67	1189.09
	(+10.6%)	(+7.4%)

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

(c) Almost the entire quantity of seafood exported from India is processed in one way or other. However, there are products categorized as value added products which constitute roughly 15% in quantity and 23% in value terms in the total exports of marine products from India.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Total processing capacity available in the country is as follows:

	No of units	Capacity (MT/day)
1. Total freezing capacity (all india) as on 30.6.2000	387	8407
2. Individual Quick Freezing (IQF) Machinery	99	731
3. Surimi making machines	5	162
4. AFD plants (Accelerated Freeze Drying)	3	3
5. Canning	12	46

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि डीप सी फिशिंग क्षेत्र में फॉरेन कंपनियों को मच्छली पकड़ने के लिए एलाउ किया है,

इस पर हमारे नए फिशरमैन वर्क्स फोरम ने ऐतराज किया था कि ज्वाइंट वेंचर के आने से, बड़ी कम्पनियों के आने से हमारे फिशरमैन के काम पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा और उनका धन्धा घाटे में पड़ जाएगा और वे अन-एम्पलाइड हो जाएंगे। इस बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है, संबंधित जानकारी से हमें अवगत कराया जाए?

इसके साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो भी प्रोसेस करते हैं उसका 15 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट होता है, हमारे पास मैरीन प्रोडक्ट्स बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इस 15 परसेंट को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है और उसकी क्या पॉलिसी है? अगर हमारी परसेंटेज बढ़ेगी तो हमारे छोटे फिशरमैन को फायदा होगा। मेरा मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध है कि वे इस बारे में भी हमें जानकारी से अवगत कराएं।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member's first question is that foreign direct investment may affect the industry. Sir, I differ with him. It is not so. In fact, enough foreign direct investment has not come into this sector. There are good prospects for F.D.I. in this sector and it will enhance job opportunities. Therefore, we have to welcome it. His second question is: "Why is the value addition so less?" Yes. The current level of value addition is only 15 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value. Our aim, by the year 2000, is to increase our exports, in value addition, to 50 per cent. The Government is working hard to achieve the target.

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न भी है।

यह ब्रिडिंग सीजन है और समुद्र से मछलियां पकड़ने पर बैन लगा हुआ है लेकिन मछुआरे समुद्र से मछलियां पकड़कर मार्किट में ला रहे हैं जिनमें दमड़ा, सौर और तारकण्डा मछलियां हैं। मछलियों की श्रिम्प वैराइटी, जो हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं वह 72% तक रहती है। उचित वैराइटी का उत्पादन, जो पिछले वर्ष 82 टन था वह अब घटकर 65,000 टन रह गया है जिसका कारण वाइट स्पोट डिजीज है। यह मछलियों के लिए एक जानलेवा बीमारी है जो उन पर हमला करती है। मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताएं कि इसे रोकने के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, because of the Supreme Court judgment, improved and traditional methods of aquaculture have been permitted. So, the nature of farming practices have to be changed and the semi-intensive system of farming brings a higher rate of return but that has been banned by the Supreme Court. Also, the

viral disease is there. That is another reason. Besides, the Supreme Court judgment, a problem that we are encountering is the prevalence of viral disease. We have taken enough precautions. We have established so many laboratories to check the viral disease. In spite of that, I would say that in the first quarter of the year — from April to June, 2000 — provisionally, imports have increased in the Rupee value by 33.4 per cent and in dollar terms the value has increased by 29.4 per cent.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, from the figures supplied by the hon. Minister, we find — I am not going by the Rupee value because, during the last four years, there has been a depreciation of the Rupee value and is currently going on for a few weeks now — that even in dollar terms from 1996-97, there has been a marginal improvement in the fourth year from US \$1152.83 million in 1996-97 to US \$ 1189.09 million in 1999-2000. Of course, in between, there has been an upward swing in one year, and in another year there is a downward swing. Now, there are certain problems arising in regard to our marine product exports. The first one is, non-tariff barrier raised by some of the importing countries, specially the USA and certain other countries, including the European Union on health grounds and on biologically degradable packaging material. I would like to know as to what steps the Government are going to take to obviate the non-tariff barriers which are being raised.

Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about the establishment of some laboratories. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have been fully operationalised and whether they have been able to identify the remedy of the specific complaints which are being received from the outside importing communities. He has given the total installed capacity of various processing facilities in the later part of his statement. I would like to know as to what is the capacity utilisation of these processing facilities which have been created. He has quoted 'per day metric tonne capacity' available in the country. But, what is the actual capacity utilisation in these areas? In this connection, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to obviate the impact of the Supreme Court judgement. There was a proposal to bring a legislation to strike a

balance between the interests of those who are going in for heavy fishing and the small fishermen.

At the same time, our environment is further eroded. So, keeping that in view, what does the Government propose to do? Of course, it does not come under the purview of the Commerce Minister or the Industry Minister. Nonetheless, I would like to know whether he is taking it up with his colleague because he is expected to earn foreign exchange and it is one of the most important sectors where foreign exchange can be earned.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for raising this point. He referred to the Bill for safeguarding the interests of fishermen and also tiding over the difficulties that may come due to the judgement of Supreme Court. But this Bill belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture. It had been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It is now before the Standing Committee. (*Interruptions*) As usual, the Standing Committee is examining it. It will take its own time.

Then, Sir, as far as capacity-utilization is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that the capacity-utilization is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that the capacity-utilization is only 14 per cent. Certainly, it is very poor. But less capacity-utilization is bound to be there because the operations are seasonal. Then, the Supreme Court's judgement also stands in the way because we can't adopt the modern, intensive methods of harvesting. The hon. Member referred to some of the diseases and the difficulties created by them. Sir, the European Union actually put a ban on imports from India because their teams visited and complained that imports from India contained some kind of a disease. We can't object to them, in the sense that they raised these objections under the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement and, in the sense, that they have a right to do so because in this kind of a product, there is a problem. In India, we heat before we eat; therefore, the almost die. So, we rarely encounter such a problem. But in those countries, they take it cold and so, the germs may remain alive. They had been complaining about some disease, called Salmonella. Sometimes they had detected cholera also. So,

they banned it. After that, we called them and had a discussion with them that this sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement or the arrangements made under it, as the hon. Member has mentioned, should not become a non-tariff barrier. So, we were very careful. Then, we finally agreed to certain type of standards, very transparent standards. So, we have got a two-tier system wherein every product should be checked and verified, double-checked. If somebody does not follow these standards, we will definitely take action against him because our exporters should maintain these standards.

SHRI V. V. RAGHAVAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the multinational companies are engaged in deep-sea fishing in our waters, process the catch in their ships and export it from there. That adversely affects our export earnings and also the vital interests of our traditional fishermen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take to prohibit these kinds of activities by the multinational companies.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, if the multinational companies' vessels enter into our territory, naturally we take action. But there are some multinational companies which are registered in India; we cannot prevent them.

Rationale for Cutoff year for regularising unauthorised colonies

***204. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:†**
DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY:

Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale for fixing 1993 as the cutoff year for regularising unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that it would put a pressure on civic infrastructure in the Capital; and

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rama Muni Reddy Sirigireddy.